

THIRD EDITION



★

HISTORICAL DICTIONARY OF THE
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
OF THE CONGO

★

EMIZET FRANÇOIS KISANGANI
F. SCOTT BOBB

Historical Dictionary of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Third Edition

Emizet François Kisangani and F. Scott Bobb

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Date	President	Date	Prime Minister ¹
01/07/1960–23/11/1965	Joseph Kasavubu	24/06/1960–05/09/1960	Patrice Lumumba
		20/09/1960–03/10/1960	Albert Ndele ²
		04/11/1960–09/02/1961	J. Marie Bomboko ²
		09/02/1961–27/07/1961	Joseph Ileo
		02/08/1961–30/06/1964	Cyrille Adoula
		10/07/1964–13/10/1964	Moïse Tshombe
		18/10/1964–14/11/1965	Evariste Kimba
		28/11/1965–16/12/1966	Leonard Mulamba
		08/07/1977–05/01/1979	Mpinga Kasenda
		06/03/1979–26/08/1980	Boboliko Lokonga
		27/08/1980–23/04/1981	J. Nguza Karl-I-bond
		23/04/1981–05/11/1982	N'singa Udiuu
		05/11/1982–22/01/1987	L. Kengo Wa Dondo
		22/01/1987–07/03/1988	Mabi Mulumba
		07/03/1988–26/11/1988	Sambwa Pinda Mbagui
		26/11/1988–04/05/1990	L. Kengo Wa Dondo
		04/05/1990–01/03/1991	V. Lunda Bululu
		01/03/1991–29/09/1991	Mulumba Lukoji
		29/09/1991–07/10/1991	Etienne Tshisekedi
		15/10/1991–25/11/1991	B. Mungul Diaka
		25/11/1991–15/08/1992	J. Ngunza Karl-I-bond
		15/08/1992–18/12/1992	Etienne Tshisekedi
		19/12/1992–17/03/1993	N. Zuchi Mupiemina ³
		18/03/1993–05/07/1994	Faustin Birindwa
		06/07/1994–30/03/1997	L. Kengo Wa Dondo
		02/04/1997–09/04/1997	Etienne Tshisekedi
		09/04/1997–16/05/1997	Likulia Bolongo
17/05/1997–16/01/2001	Laurent D. Kabila	30/12/2006–25/09/2008	Antoine Gizenga
17/01/2001–	Joseph Kabila	10/10/2008–	Adolphe Muzito

¹Prime ministers were called First State Commissioners under President Mobutu from 1977 to 1990.

²In September 1960, President Kasavubu nominated Joseph Ileo as prime minister. However, he was never approved by the parliament that endorsed Prime Minister Lumumba. Mobutu staged a coup on 14 September 1960 to neutralize Lumumba and nominated a Board of General Commissioners. Thus, Albert Ndele and Justin Marie Bomboko were called chairmen.

³The government was made of senior civil servants and called Collège des Secrétaires Généraux.

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INTRODUCTION

The literature on the Democratic Republic of Congo is abundant and the bulk of this material is written in French. Researchers can also use Internet resources to access information on the DRC. We provide Internet links of a number of organizations, such as Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, International Crisis Group, and the United Nations, instead of listing a large number of their publications since the early 1990s. This abundance creates an advantage for researchers; it creates problems for the bibliographer and thus imposes some criteria of selection. We have been quite selective for materials written in French and published before 1960 because our intent is to provide the readers with a substantial number of works in English. The rationale behind our selection is that readers can always find this abundance of literature in the previous editions of the dictionary. Although a student seeking an advanced or specialized knowledge of the country prior to the 1980s will find the absence of at least a working knowledge of French to be a serious handicap, a large number of papers have been written in English since the early 1990s and even more since the late 1990s when the war against Laurent Kabila started. This bibliography is devoted to works in English and French. Therefore, works in Flemish, German, Italian, and Portuguese were eliminated and interested readers can access this information in the previous editions of the dictionary.

Researchers interested in yearly reviews of politics and economics of the DRC can find these materials in *Africa Contemporary Record* and *Africa South of the Sahara*. A number of magazines provide monthly and weekly

coverage. They include *Afrique Contemporaine*, *Africa Confidential*, *Africa Research Bulletin* (political and economic issues), *Jeune Afrique*, and *Marchés Tropicaux et Méditerranéens*.

Several works exist for the student seeking a general overview of the DRC in English. One that is relatively complete, succinct, and unopinionated is the fourth edition of *Zaire: A Country Study. Area Handbook*, edited by Irving Kaplan et al. Of course, it omits the post-Mobutu period, but provides the reader basic knowledge of Congolese history and society. Another general work published in 2002 that complements the first one is Georges Nzongola Ntalaja's *The Congo from Leopold to Kabila. A People's History* published by Zed Books.

Work on ethnic groups in the DRC has been extensive. Olga Boone provided two outstanding French works in mapping ethnic groups in the DRC: *Carte ethnique du Congo: Quart sudest* published in 1961 and *Carte ethnique de la République du Congo: Quart sud-ouest* published in 1973. Moreover, the series, *Ethnographic Survey of Africa* by the International Africa Institute in the early 1950s provides a broad, though dated, overview. Finally, the monographs published by the Centre d'Études Ethnographiques de Bandundu (CEEBA) provides a good example of efforts by Congolese scholars to collect, preserve, and analyze their traditional societies amidst financial difficulties in collecting data and infrequent and disrupted publications.

Despite an abundance of materials on the DRC, the bulk of the literature has focused on politics at the expense of other areas of inquiry since the civil wars of the 1990s. For example, there is scarcity of works on education since the late 1980s. In 2005, however, the World Bank published *Education in the Democratic Republic of Congo: Priorities and Options for Regeneration*. The book provides an excellent overview of education in the DRC since 1960 and future challenges. Other areas that have not been much explored since the late 1970s are archaeology, arts, livestock, and science. Thus, our selection kept most important works published during the colonial period. In sum, we wanted to ensure that our selection reflected important works on the DRC.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS IN BIBLIOGRAPHY

ARSOM
CEDAF

Académie Royale des Sciences d'Outre-Mer
Centre d'Étude et de Documentation Africaines